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Eloquent and warmly felt, indeed, were the tributes paid at the banquet to Senator La Fontaine and the other friends in Brussels who had arranged facilities for work and opportunities for pleasure in a charming spirit of hospitality. The thought that such a spirit of hospitality and appreciation can some day prevail everywhere among men, in place of the existing misery which the one word "immigration" means, inspired, in departing from Brussels, one more resolution, and that is, Never to weary or halt in helping to make possible "peace on earth and goodwill among men."

"Everyland."

The New Magazine for Boys and Girls.

This new quarterly for boys and girls has come to fill a new need. Its motto might well be Garrison's words: "My country is the world. My countrymen are all mankind." The new need of training a generation that must carry on commerce intelligently and successfully with the ends of the earth, that must enter sympathetically into the point of view of savages dominated by witch doctors, and comprehend the habits and capacities of all black and white and "lasses-colored creatures," has been kept in mind by the two editors of this unique magazine. Fifty years ago the missionary was practically the only person who dealt sympathetically with four-fifths of the population of the globe, and even his sympathy was often marred by a complete lack of knowledge of the true psychology of the situation. His methods were often not fitted to bring the best results. To-day all this is changing. The missionary is teaching house-building, sanitation and agriculture more than Old Testament history. Manual training schools, hospitals and the electric dynamo are "carrying the gospel to the heathen" guided by the scientific spirit of modern missions, and are likewise opening the way for markets and new and important international relationships. If the modern American family is to be in touch with twentieth century problems, it can no longer shun acquaintance with the hitherto ignored majority of the earth's population. The school and the child's paper must begin this education in most households which have not yet risen to the height of Garrison's vision.

As a delightful aid to the stimulus of imagination, sympathy and goodwill comes this magazine which, for fifty cents a year, takes the child by picture and story around the world, making him share a fellow-feeling with his distant brothers. "We want not sermons, but stories," is the cry of the editors, and stories of rare adventure they certainly have got in "Arrow-John's Return," "An African Princess," and in a thrilling tale of the Canadian wilds. A Chinese foot-ball team, a Japanese reception with its elaborate ceremonial, Canterbury cathedral, are in turn presented vividly and will be as interesting to the grown-ups as to the boys and girls.

A series of four articles by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, secretary of the new School Peace League, is begun under the caption of "The World Family," and in this first issue an outline is given of the calling of the Hague Conference and its results which will be as useful to the elders as to the children.

One special feature of the magazine is the series of prizes offered to induce the young readers to digest what

they have read. After a parable on international issues entitled, "How Fighting Hollow became Happy Valley," a prize is offered for the best interpretation by a child under fifteen. Other prizes are offered for essays on other topics, and there are two for drawings and descriptions of "Modern Giants," the latter being asked in order to set the child to thinking of enemies near at hand more dangerous than foreign foes.

Everyland should be in every family where there are youngsters. It is frankly a magazine with a missionary purpose, but is imbued with the new spirit which should appeal to every lover of chivalry, every one who perceives the enormous new possibilities of America in carrying civilization into the less privileged corners of the earth. We shall fail of our great opportunity if the rising generation is not inspired and fascinated with the romance and dignity and the glorious possibilities of this new world movement toward "Togetherness."

The magazine shows great taste and skill in its choice of matter and outward form, and is as good a Christmas gift as any child need wish.

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Autumnal Convention of English Peace Workers.

The autumnal meeting of the British Peace Society, as reported in the *Herald of Peace*, was held in Nottingham in October. Principal S. W. Bowser of the Nottingham Peace and Arbitration Society extended a welcome to the visiting delegates and Mr. W. B. Baggage, a magistrate of the city, presided.

Dr. Darby, speaking of "The Place of International Peace in the Christian Scheme," expressed once more the conviction that underlies his recent book, that as with the world, so with international questions, there is no hope save in Jesus Christ. A resolution was passed recognizing the fundamental relation of Christianity to peace, approving the efforts now being made to bring the churches into brotherly union, and urging the church leaders to form a great federation for the promotion of international brotherhood. The discussion of war was taken up from the moral point of view and the war spirit emphatically condemned. The speakers were Rev. W. Spriggs-Smith of Terrington, Thomas Wright of Sharnbrook, Mr. John Tyerman of Nottingham, Rev. Speight Auty and others. Field Secretary Morday, referring to the extensive system of military training now being put into force in England, characterized the "Boy Scout" movement there as the most pernicious of modern times. He felt that it ought to be condemned by the church.

Papers were prepared for the occasion by Francis W. Fox of London on "The Federation of Europe" and "How to Coöperate Governments and Diplomats in the Promotion of International Peace." Mr. T. R. Thompson of Bridgewater read a paper entitled, "Invasion Scares; their Mischievous Consequences." The German Invasion Scare became a general topic for discussion and the subject of resolutions. At a public meeting in Castlegate Lecture Hall, Right Hon. John Ellis, M. P., the chairman, spoke on the present situation with reference to armaments from the point of view of the terrible expense that is being caused to Europe at a time when

there is no quarrel between the peoples. Touching upon the relations between Great Britain and Germany, he said :

"There have been a great many occurrences between the nations, through the authorized channels of their ministers and ambassadors, which have not yet seen the light; but I am satisfied that things are going in the direction that we desire. Do not let us disguise the difficulties in the country whose name has been unhappily too much on our lips in this matter—Germany. They have their difficulties. There is a much stronger Navy League in Germany than we have in this country—working for mischief in my opinion. There are things, of course, that cannot be put into a treaty. In this country, an island, the cardinal axiom is, of course, that our navy must be supreme on the water. You cannot expect continental nations to put their hand to a formal official document acknowledging a statement of that kind. The utmost that you can look for is that, slowly but surely, steps should be taken, by friendly intercourse and agreement, to ensure that there should be no surprise, no acceleration here in our dockyards unknown to our neighbors, or in their dockyards unknown to us. If you could arrive at something of that kind, that there should be a rest in this mad race for armaments, that the pace should be slackened, that would be a great step forward. I think we may go so far as to hope and believe that something of that kind, before we are much older, may become apparent; at all events, I am quite sure of this, that where there is a will there is a way in these matters as in all other matters; and I am perfectly well satisfied that when the Prime Minister used those very strong words and authorized the First Lord of the Admiralty to say that the door was still open, and followed that up, even as he has done within the comparatively last few weeks, by statements such as have appeared publicly, we may believe and be satisfied that these mean something—something to the good. In these matters I always am more concerned that the head of the ship shall be in the right direction rather than with the particular question of the hour. Is she steering for the right port? I believe that is the case in this instance. I should like, before I sit down, to allude to another matter which has its encouraging aspect—the visit to Germany of a deputation from the churches of this country. The impression on our minds as we spent the Sabbath day coming back across the North Sea at the end of June was very remarkable; and no one will persuade me that men like the Bishop of Southwark or the Dean of Westminster, or other famous ministers, were likely to be carried away by mere emotion. That was a remarkable visit, and it will bear great fruit. I speak not of our reception by the Kaiser and the words he spoke to us, although I can say to any one that is inclined to doubt the sincerity of that august personage's declarations, that we have a monarch, we have a crowned head, and we ask that his declarations should be believed with sincerity. And therefore the Germans say, 'It is fair to treat the declarations of the head of our state as you would have treated the declarations of the head of your state.' It is the habit and attitude of mind that matters."

Mr. Ellis counseled trustfulness in the good intentions and kind feelings of Germany. The friends of peace in Great Britain should do their utmost to stamp out all suspicion; they should take for their motto, "Speak no

slander; no, nor listen to it." Let the nations once get into the right attitude and there will be no more panics.

Two resolutions that were passed on the situation read as follows:

"This meeting recalls with alarm and regret the recent attempts on the part of the press and others to create a panic in fear of a possible invasion from Germany, and, believing that a real remedy for such distrust and alarm would be found in an arrest of competition in naval construction between the two countries, welcomes the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, that the Government had taken the initiative with a view to a mutual understanding as to a limitation of naval armaments, and assures the Government of the hearty support of the people in its adoption of this course, which it urges may be followed up without delay."

"This meeting, assured, notwithstanding the recent panics referred to, that there is not a shadow of animosity or ill-will between the peoples of Great Britain and Germany, except what may arise from misunderstanding and fear, has heard with pleasure of the mutual visits paid by representative men on both sides, having for their object the promotion of peace and goodwill, especially those of the churches and labor organizations; and it heartily encourages all efforts made to bind nations together in the bonds of unity and peace."

It is evident from the records of this meeting that the British workers in the peace cause will do their best to keep out of the popular mind the thought of war with Germany. That they will fulfill their mission successfully in spite of the present excitement is the belief of their fellow workers here. And when this insane war scare is over, both Germany and England ought to act upon the lesson that this situation has taught. They ought seriously to consider the limitation and reduction of armaments. Never was there a more conclusive instance in proof of the fact, often disputed by big navy advocates, that armaments tend to cause war instead of preserving peace, than the alarm that England has taken from the preparation that her neighbor across the Channel is reported to have in contemplation. Nobody can see any occasion for a quarrel between these two countries. There is no issue between them whatever. The whole state of excitement is due to great armaments more than to anything else. That the Hague Conference of 1907 could not have made a beginning on the problem of armaments and forestalled these very excesses is most regrettable; but that the Conference of 1915 shall take action upon it should be the determination of all the friends of peace.

The American School Peace League.

BY FANNIE FERN ANDREWS, SECRETARY.

The account of the League's activities which appeared in the November *ADVOCATE* covers the period up to August last. Since then the committees and the central office have continued the various lines of work which have been so auspiciously begun. The League is essentially an educational organization, and therefore its working year practically corresponds to the school period, which begins in September and lasts through the school year and the summer school season.

In response to the great need of available literature on the subject of internationalism, which directly appeals to teachers and young people, the League has, through its publications committee, secured the services of several practical teachers who are preparing articles for this purpose. The League has just published ten thousand copies